

# Children's Newspaper

Every Wednesday—Threepence

FOUNDED BY ARTHUR MEE

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## AUSTRALIA'S GOLD RUSH THE STRANGE ADVENTURES OF EDWARD HARGRAVES

**J**UST 100 years ago this week an adventurous Englishman who by turns had been sailor, farmer, prospector, made the discovery which led to Australia's great gold rush, the frantic mass search for gold which in seven years more than doubled the country's population.

Had you been a schoolboy in Melbourne or Geelong 100 years ago you would probably have found your school closed one morning—all because the masters had joined the gold rush!

It all began with a boy who, after a quiet upbringing at Brighton and Lewes, went to sea when he was 14 and sailed to Australia. He was Edward Hammond Hargraves, born at Gosport, Hampshire, in 1816. His first adventure in Australia was in a ship seeking tortoiseshell. All but seven of the crew died of typhus, and Edward was taken back to England.

### Back from California

He returned to Australia when he was 18, and after farming in the wilds for 14 years he crossed the Pacific to the gold-diggings of California. There he was struck by the resemblance of the soil in which gold had been found to the soil he had seen in New South Wales. He hurried back to Sydney and plunged straight into the bush with a companion named John Lister.

On February 12, 1851, while scooping up mud in Summerhill Creek, near Bathurst, he found gold-bearing gravel in his pan. Shortly afterwards he and John found more gold in the Macquarie Valley. Edward's next action—surely prompted by public-spirit—was to go to Sydney

and show the authorities samples of this glittering wealth.

This pioneer did not go unrewarded; he was granted £12,881 by the Colonial Governments, and made Commissioner of Crown Lands. In July that year a chunk of gold weighing over 106 pounds was lifted from the goldfield he had revealed.

The news spread in Australia, with fantastic results. Everywhere men dashed off to the diggings, each believing he was going to find a fortune. Business came to a standstill, factories were shut for lack of workmen, schools closed, cottages were left empty, even postmen joined the rush and letters were undelivered; more serious still, policemen left their beats by the score. The very ships in the harbours were deserted by captains and crews.

### Population doubled

Throughout 1851 more gold-fields were discovered, and the first of the shining metal was sent down from the diggings to the ports for shipment, at the rate of about two tons a week.

Then the outside world heard of this treasure-trove and ships arrived from Europe, North America, and even China, bringing some 2000 gold-seekers every week. The population of Australia increased from 437,665 in 1851 to 1,050,828 in 1858.

Meanwhile, Edward Hargraves went on with his job as Commissioner. In 1854 he came to England and was presented to Queen Victoria, and in 1862 was asked to look for gold in Western Australia. He found none, and lived quietly until his death in 1891—two years before a new gold rush to Western Australia!

### Lasseter's Lost Reef

The story of gold discoveries in Australia is certainly not all told yet, for quite recently an expedition left Alice Springs for one of the remotest and most arid parts of the continent, near the Rawlinson Ranges, Western Australia. Some reports say that they have located Lasseter's Lost Reef.

This is believed to have been found, early in this century, by an explorer named Lasseter who, after terrible sufferings in the desert, reached an outback town to die of exhaustion. His dying words were that he had seen a gold reef worth a fortune.

We may be sure that if this fabulous gold is found it will be exploited in a more orderly manner than in 1851.



He's  
a big  
noise—  
for a  
little  
one

It is something to be proud of when your father is a Company Sergeant-Major in the Irish Guards, thinks seven-year-old Dick Ritchie. His uniform, made from one of his father's, is a replica in miniature of a Guardsman's. There is, of course, no need to say that Dick's ambition is to join the Irish Guards as soon as they will have him.

## Motor-boat beats Zambesi Rapids.

**T**HE sixty-mile journey between Tete and the little-known Kebrabasa rapids on the Zambesi has recently been accomplished by Mr M. H. Jordan and several companions in a power-driven boat. It is believed that this is the first time this part of the mighty river has been navigated by a white man since Livingstone's unsuccessful attempt in 1858.

The boat, used by Mr Jordan and his companions was powered by a 22-hp outboard motor, and it was necessary to take a heavy load of petrol, for against the strong current progress was less than three miles an hour in places.

### Fertile country

Until they reached Kebrabasa the Zambesi varied from half to three-quarters of a mile in width. Mr Jordan kept to the main channel as it wound its way between the islands. Fresh food was plentiful, for the banks of the Zambesi are well cultivated, the natives raising large crops of maize, beans, tomatoes, and potatoes in the fertile silt left by the summer floods.

Approaching the Kebrabasa gorge the boat was brought almost to a standstill by the powerful, swift-flowing rapids; in ten minutes they moved as many inches. They were about to give up the struggle, fearing for their engine, when the boat suddenly shot forward, carried along by a counter current on the surface.

When the party could go no farther they beached the boat for the night.

Next day the return trip was made in eight hours, as against the 29 hours it took to come upstream.

## Herrings on the map

**F**ISHERMEN now have an atlas giving a general picture of the distribution of the commercial herring shoals of the north-east Atlantic, with a note of the landing ports and quality. It is based on special research by the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea.

The atlas covers the fishing grounds off the coasts of the British Isles, Iceland, the Continental countries with North Sea seaboard, and the southern Baltic. Explanatory notes are given in English, French, and Norwegian.

## All in a little car

**H**OW many separate parts has a modern car? If you guess you may be many thousands out.

One of the most modern of our small cars has well over 19,000 "bits and pieces." Laid out side by side for demonstration purposes, they occupied practically the whole of a fair-sized showroom.

## MONKEY TRICKS



Compo and Soso, chimps at the London Zoo, "repair" some of the furniture broken at their famous summer tea-parties.

## PARENTS AT SCHOOL WHILE THEY PLAY

**W**HAT children have not wished at some time to see their parents going to school while they themselves stayed outside to play? This is a reversal which will actually take place this summer when, for two weeks, members of the West of Scotland district Workers' Educational Association will be in residence at the Newbattle Abbey Family School, near Edinburgh, the first of its kind in Britain.

The WEA have long realised that many more parents would attend their summer schools if at the same time children could be catered for. So an experiment is to be made by providing accommodation for at least 16 complete families, allowing two children to each married couple.

While Mum and Dad work in the lecture rooms the children will play in the Abbey grounds under the care of the school staff.

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# PEACE THROUGH STRENGTH

## WHAT RE-ARMAMENT MEANS

IN Parliament the Prime Minister revealed to the country the Government's re-armament programme—unprecedented in its magnitude as a peacetime effort—and at Mr Attlee's behest, and in a spirit of grim determination, we bend to the task.

It is the sincere hope of everyone that this momentous step will prevent war, and if it does, we shall have cause for profound thankfulness; but this can only be achieved at the expense of big changes in our economy—and at no distant date.

The reason should be fairly obvious. Since the end of the last war Britain has been converting her wartime industrial plant back to the needs of the home and export market—in other words, beating swords into ploughshares. After years of shortages we have seen how motor cars, refrigerators, furniture, radio sets, textiles, silks, and china, and a whole host of so-called luxury articles such as furs and jewellery have again become available.

### The choice

Re-armament, however, means that we now have to switch back again to the production of warships, tanks, guns, bombers, radar, and increased supplies for the fighting Services. This at once raises a problem, for we have not enough factories, workers, or raw materials to satisfy both civilian and military needs.

We must make a choice. Either we produce textiles or tanks, either bath-tubs or bombers; we cannot make both at the same time.

In a way our position will be even more difficult than during the last war when we could count on the generous help of Ameri-

But this is only one side of the picture. After providing for a gradually expanding arms drive we still have the bogey of inflation to fight—perhaps the hardest struggle of all. Prices are bound to go up still further, and inevitably wages will rise. There will be the danger of a return to that disheartening position where there is more money to spend but fewer goods to buy.

If we are to avoid the vicious circle of increased prices and wages we must take steps to employ this surplus money in another direction. Increased taxes will absorb some, but certainly not all of our spendable income. We shall be forced to turn increasing attention to savings, in itself not a bad thing.

## AIR AMBULANCE FOR ESKIMO

WHEN a Labrador fur-trader at the Hudson's Bay Company trading post at Pessikoak radioed that an Eskimo named Pallyaiak was lying dangerously ill in his cabin, a Royal Canadian Air Force crew took off in a blizzard from Goose Bay, 300 miles away.

Landing conditions near Pessikoak were unfavourable, so it was decided by Flight-Lieutenant W. Quirke that Pallyaiak should be carried by dog-sledge from his cabin to Nutak, where the local Eskimos had laid out an emergency landing-strip. But when the Dakota put down there Quirke learned that the Eskimo was too ill to make the 15-mile journey to the landing-strip.

There was no alternative but to take off for Pessikoak and risk a landing on the frozen sea there.

Flying into the blizzard, the Dakota put down safely. Pallyaiak was carried aboard on a stretcher, and the aircraft left again for Goose Bay, where the Eskimo was tended at the RCAF Hospital.

The temperature during this 600-mile flight hovered around the minus 40 mark and had the blizzard forced the plane down there could have been little hope for the crew, for the bare rock and scrub of Labrador make emergency landings hazardous in the extreme.

Flight-Lieutenant Quirke's flight is the latest in a number of rescue missions since winter settled over Labrador and Northern Canada, and no doubt there will be similar flights before the winter lifts, in April.

## Eight-mile jump

AMERICAN parachutist Captain Vincent Mazza recently made a parachute descent from an altitude of 42,176 feet—the greatest height from which any man has ever jumped.

For protection he wore special clothing and headgear something like a diver's helmet. Leaving the aircraft he hurtled downwards five miles through space before an automatic device opened his parachute at 14,600 feet. For the first part of the fall he dropped at a speed of more than 200 m.p.h. As he entered the more dense air nearer the earth's surface he had slowed up to about 150 m.p.h. by the time his chute was ready to open. His five-mile drop took only 109 seconds. After that he floated down at a steady 20 m.p.h., taking nearly another quarter of an hour to reach the ground.

The jump was one of a series of tests which the American Army Air Force is conducting to find out the best ways of escaping from a damaged aircraft at very great heights. One man was killed when jumping from 40,000 feet, for he became unconscious on the way down and did not recover in time to pull the rip-cord of his parachute. Since then all the jumps have been made with an automatic device to open the parachute at a safe height.

## Saving Greenland's wild life

THE gentle walrus, that is only fierce when attacked, can now roar defiance at hunters on the shores of Greenland, north of latitude 74.24; for Denmark has made a law to prohibit the killing of walrus there. The new law also protects wild life in the north-eastern area of Greenland.

All kinds of geese and their eggs are to be completely protected, a measure welcome to naturalists everywhere, for Greenland is the only breeding-ground of the Barnacle and Pinkfooted goose, and is also the home of the Brent goose, all of which migrate.

The musk ox is also to be protected; this is a small hairy beast with long, curved horns that bears some resemblance to both sheep and cattle, though it is a genus on its own. A trapper is allowed to shoot only six in a year, and other hunters one each. There is also to be a close season for polar bears and foxes.



Lifting the sick Eskimo into the plane

## NEWS FROM EVERYWHERE

### FLOODLIT FOOTER

The efficiency of the flood-lighting system, which enables football to be played after night-fall, has been demonstrated in a practice game at Manchester United's ground.

B. Shenton, European 200 metres champion, G. W. Nankeville, A.A.A. mile champion, and J. A. Savidge, holder of British discus and weights records, will represent Britain at the Punjab Olympic Games at Lahore, February 23-25.

The first bishop of Basutoland, the Rt Revd J. A. A. Maund, was recently enthroned in the Cathedral Church of St James at Maseru, capital of Basutoland.



John Langridge, of Sussex gives some advice to his seven-year-old son Rodney.

During the first 2½ years of the National Health service about 21,000,000 pairs of spectacles were provided.

### Old fossils

Fossilised sharks' teeth, estimated to be about thirty million years old, have been dug up at North Cheam, Surrey.

The 3,000,000 candle-power beam from the top of the Shot Tower on the South Bank festival site will be visible for 45 miles in good weather.

The Natural History Museum, South Kensington, has received Col Meinertzhagen's herbarium of more than 5000 plants, many of them collected from remote parts of Africa and Asia and not previously represented in the museum.

A bird-watching expedition in the Western Highlands, June 2-16, will consist of eight senior Scouts led by Major-General F. A. Jenkins, District Commissioner for Tonbridge.

### RUGGER TWINS

Warlingham (Surrey) Rugby Club are playing two pairs of twins, Bob and Bill Clarke, and John and Richard Roose.

BEA aircraft flew 20,409,115 miles in 1950, an increase of more than 5,000,000 on the previous year.

Advances have been made in electric whaling equipment, definitely more humane and likely to replace the explosive harpoon now used.

Visitors from 15 different British countries attended an exhibition of drawings, paintings, and designs by Singapore schoolchildren at Overseas House, St James's, London.

A cinerary urn containing some burnt bones found in a prehistoric burial site at Kelsall, near Chester, has been identified as belonging to the Middle Bronze Age.

### Over the counter

Cash turnover at post offices last year was £3,000,000,000—almost treble the 1938 figure.

Capt Charles Blair, a Pan-American Airways pilot, with the aid of a 130 m.p.h. tail wind for part of the way, flew a converted Mustang fighter aircraft from New York to London in 7 hrs 48 mins, beating the previous record by more than an hour.

More than 1000 surplus fish have been placed in Kent dykes and ponds by the Faversham Angling Club to provide free fishing for schoolboys.

### TELL THIS TO MOTHER

An average of 1000 pieces of crockery are broken at one large London hotel each week, according to a survey by the British Hotel and Restaurants Association.

The National Caravan Council has estimated that there are more than 200,000 people in this country living in caravans. Some 300 manufacturers produce more than 25,000 caravans every year.

Earl Nelson, who has died aged 90, was a great-grand-nephew of the victor of Trafalgar. He was the last of the family to receive the State pension of £5000 a year awarded to the heirs of the famous admiral.

When their house at Hemycok, Devon, caught fire Mr C. Howsan and his family were roused by the barking of their dog and escaped. The dog, alas, was overcome by fumes and died.

### Sweet news

A machine displayed at the recent National Packaging Exhibition at Olympia wrapped sweets at the rate of 160 a minute.

South Africa hopes to get from 15 to 20 per cent of her petrol requirements from a factory for the extraction of oil from coal to be built at Coalbrook.

A new low record of 27 per 1000 was reached in infant mortality in the County of London during 1949.

A new island has appeared in the Coral Sea 34 miles south-west of Mt Lamington, the New Guinea volcano recently in eruption.

### EARLY BIRD

The other day on a Whitby farm a cat caught a mouse. A dog snatched it away from the cat and while the two fought over it a hen swooped down, picked up the mouse, and flew to its perch.

The largest single booking for the Festival of Britain so far made is by Raleigh Industries. 6000 employees will go to the Festival from Nottingham in 12 special trains for the annual works outing.

Twenty Jersey cows have recently been sent to Persia to found the first herd of Jersey cattle there.

American military planes have dropped food supplies to the Connlick Observatory, Austria's weather station, 10,000 feet up in the Grosslockner range, which has been isolated by the recent avalanches.

A radio-active cloud has been seen floating over Central France. Meteorological observers think it has drifted across the Atlantic from Las Vegas, Nevada, where atomic explosions have been carried out. Scientists say that the cloud does not present any danger.

## MAY WE REMIND YOU?

Next Tuesday, February 20, is the last day to apply for Entry Forms for the C.N. 1951 Hand-writing Test.

can Lease-Lend. The dollars we needed for our food, raw materials, and machines flowed freely from the United States, who asked nothing in return but that we should stand doggedly with them in seeing the thing through.

Now, when our re-armament drive gets under way we shall need to look after our export markets as well, for it will be from them that the money to pay for the most essential things for our people and factories must come.

### Control of production

To carry out this dual-purpose programme we shall have to husband our resources very carefully. How are we going to do that? The answer is: Mainly through a complicated system of controls. The Government will tell factories not only what goods to produce, but how and when to produce them. The Government may even have the unpleasant task of directing people to jobs which otherwise would not easily be filled.

There will certainly be fewer goods for home use because the armed forces and the exports markets will naturally have priority. We already have a system of control in the distribution of raw materials, and this system is bound to be tightened up considerably. Without such control our factories might suddenly find themselves deprived of the essential means of production.

## CITY OF SUNSHINE

A new city is to be proclaimed in Victoria as part of Australia's Federation Jubilee celebrations this year—the City of Sunshine.

Forty-five years ago Sunshine, about seven miles from Melbourne, was a small village known as Braybrook Junction. It was a lonely place surrounded by windswept plains where the main activities were quarrying and sheep-grazing.

In 1884 a young man named Hugh Victor McKay made his first harvester here, and then cycled over the State's wheat-fields selling his machine. He set up a factory at Ballarat, but in 1906 returned to Braybrook Junction and the village soon

became known as Sunshine, which was the trade name of the harvester.

Today, the McKay harvesters are famous all over the world. The works cover 80 acres and employ more than 2000 men and women. All kinds of up-to-date farm machinery are produced and much of it is exported to other countries.

Many smaller factories have now been built in the Sunshine district. There are roads, schools, and shops, and hundreds of houses where there was once nothing but open spaces.

Sunshine now has a population approaching 10,000 and is becoming a "Birmingham of Australia."

## BLIND MAN SEES AGAIN

By a surgical miracle, Mr Hendrik Botha, of Johannesburg, has been given back his sight. Ten years ago the cornea—the transparent film covering the eyeballs—began to perish and gradually he went completely blind.

Neither his wife nor his parents could afford expensive treatments; but friends in Johannesburg heard of the Manhattan Eye Bank, New York, where healthy eyes bequeathed by people are stored until required for the intricate cornea-grafting operation.

A fund was raised, Mr Botha was flown across the Atlantic, and in the Manhattan hospital had two healthy corneas grafted on his eyes. At first he could only see a white film, but soon he was able to count the number of fingers the surgeon held up, and, as the eyes grew stronger, to see the doctor's face.

Now Mr Botha has gone home, a happy man, to see his little children for the first time.

## DIGGING FOR HISTORY

A group of schoolboys are assisting an archaeologist, Mr Peter Woodard, excavate an ancient mound at Frostenden, a mile or two inland from the north-east Suffolk coast. Finds of glazed tiles dating from the eighth or ninth century have already been made.

Two Suffolk archaeologists who located this mound a quarter of a century ago thought it might possibly be a Danish fort. Mr Woodard thinks it may be a Saxon ship's burial-place similar to the one at Sutton Hoo, in Suffolk.



### Jeep in the deep

The driver of this jeep has not lost his way; he is testing the water-proofing of the jeep on the Virginia coast.

## USA IN LANCS

The US Air Force Camp at Burtonwood in Lancashire is gradually becoming a little US town in the midst of the English countryside. Wives and families of the camp personnel have joined the camp, and a High School for their children has been opened. Here we see some of the pupils leaving the school building.



## TO A GALLANT BAND

A new granite cross has been erected in Betio Island, in the Gilberts, far away in the Pacific, on the spot where 22 British subjects were murdered by the Japanese in October 1942. One of them was a young English missionary, the Revd Alfred Sadd, of Maldon, Essex, whose story has been told in the C.N.

When they liberated the islands American soldiers put up a rough cross of coconut wood, with a carved book bearing the 22 names.

Now a dignified new cross has replaced the old, and will remain for all time in remembrance of this gallant band of young Britons. The words written eight years ago to commemorate them are now carved in stone—"Standing unarmed to their posts they matched brutality with gallantry and met death with fortitude."

## PROMISING YOUNG ATHLETE

COMPETING against many well-known adult athletes in the Friendship Cup race at Chingford recently, sixteen-year-old Len Parsons, of Victoria Park Harriers, had the distinction of being first past the tape over a gruelling five-mile course.

Len first discovered that he could run when a member of the Air Training Corps. "I was surprised when people told me I had natural running ability," he says, "and I decided to take up athletics seriously." He joined Victoria Park Harriers in 1949 and has since been coached by Mr T. Wyman.

Len's next important race will be on February 24, when he runs in the Southern Counties Youths Cross-country Championship.

## CASHMERE SHAWLS AGAIN

With the lifting of the ban on the export of cashmere the people of Kashmir have revived an age-old industry which has made the shawls of that name famous throughout the world.

A very fine wool known as Pashmina is used, and in the weaving process lovely patterns are introduced as embroidery. The Emperor Napoleon set the fashion in Europe for Cashmere shawls when he bought one for the Empress Josephine.

### Look of Recognition



Four members of the Women's Junior Air Corps admire the silver model Hurricane, the prize for an aircraft recognition competition held at the Science Museum, London.

## "DOCTOR" DAVID

ON February 24 a Certificate for Meritorious Conduct is to be presented to Patrol Leader David Sperl, aged 13, of Beaconsfield, for saving the life of his seven-year-old brother by prompt First Aid action.

David's brother fell from the top shelf of the larder and partially severed the artery behind his knee. The young Patrol Leader at once put a pad behind the knee, and bent the leg back upon the thigh, thus stopping the bleeding. He promptly treated his brother for shock, and asked his mother to summon a doctor.

When the doctor arrived he declared: "I have no hesitation in saying that David saved his brother's life."

## CHIEF'S CHUNK OF METEOR

AN African native chief named Chongo last autumn saw Northern Rhodesia's first recorded meteor light up the night sky and then explode to fall as a shower of stones. Now he has sent one of the largest of the meteor's fragments to the King, and many others, from 1½ to 2½ inches in diameter, have been given to the Natural History Museum, South Kensington.

The meteor was said to have appeared like the full Moon, with a fiery tail about a mile long.

## HOSPITAL FROM SHORN SHEEP

THE people of Smithfield, in the Orange Free State, have hit upon a novel way of raising money to build a hospital. When it was found that £30,000 would be needed they had a collection among themselves, and with the money thus raised they bought a flock of sheep. That was three years ago.

Each year the wool from the sheep has been sold, and when last year's clippings were disposed of the accounts showed that up to now the sheep had provided £13,000 towards the sum required. A start will soon be made on building the hospital.

## POPULAR YHA

TEN new hostels for cyclists and hikers are to be opened at Easter by the Youth Hostels Association.

One, with 30 beds, at Boggie Hole, near Robin Hood's Bay, on the Yorkshire Coast, has its own bathing beach; another at Aysgarth Falls, on the edge of Wensleydale, has 80 beds to offer at 1s 6d a night.

In the West Country, hostels have been acquired at Hurst Manor, Martock, Somerset, and in Tavistock, Devon. Two other hostels, being cleaned and decorated by young men and women in their spare time, are at Llan-drindod Wells, and at Bawtray, on the Great North road.

This year an all-time record is expected by most of the hostels. Thousands of overseas visitors to the Festival of Britain are members of Youth Hostel organisations, and the "freedom" of British hostels is offered to them. Last year nearly 100,000 nights' bookings were made by visitors from Commonwealth and foreign countries.

## MINING AT 83

A "FATHER WILLIAM" in real life, who is still performing amazing feats at the age of 83, is Mr William Williams of Pwll-glaw, Glamorganshire. He does not stand on his head or balance eels on his nose, but he performs the far more useful operation of getting coal for Britain.

William Williams works hard every day in a shaft he has himself dug into the mountainside a Pwll-glaw, and to visitors who ask, "Do you think at your age it is right?" he retorts, "Britain needs coal, and I'm going to do my bit." His daily target is 20 tons, but that's nothing. He plans to open another pit on his 85th birthday, and then his target will be 100 tons. To someone who asked what he thought was the best time to retire he replied, "Never."

He has worked underground for 73 years, and was once trapped for two days in one of the worst colliery disasters in South Wales.

## NOT SO FUNNY

A NEW YORK jeweller who had been reading comic strips in his newspaper, got off a bus—and left behind a case containing diamonds worth nearly £18,000.

## HOT NEWS

THE Canadian National Railways recently conveyed a hot steel ingot more than 200 miles without any great loss of temperature.

The ingot was taken aboard at Sydney, Nova Scotia, at a temperature of 1800 degrees Fahrenheit, and placed in an insulated cast-iron box. It arrived at the steel plant at New Glasgow ten hours later at a temperature of 1575 degrees.

## PORTUGAL'S POWER

A NEW power station opened in Portugal will increase the country's total electricity output by about a third. It has cost more than £7,450,000, and will produce 300 million kilo-watt-hours annually.

On the Castelo Do Bode Dam on the river Zerere 2000 men have worked day and night for five years, and the work has been finished three years earlier than the Government stipulated. All the hydro-electric machinery, worth £4,490,000, was supplied by British firms.



ERIC GILLET recommends two of the new films

## KIPLING AND A THRILLER

AFTER the success of *King Solomon's Mines*, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer turned their attention to Rudyard Kipling's famous Indian story, *Kim*.

They are not so successful with it. They have kept more closely to the story than they did in *King Solomon's Mines*, but they have added some melodramatic incidents which never occurred to Kipling.

The Technicolor film provides some magnificent Indian settings for Kim's adventures. Many of the scenes have been contrived with real imagination and beauty.

It is hard to believe in Errol Flynn as Mahbub Ali, but Paul Lukas as the Lama and Cecil Kellaway as Hurree Chunder give excellent performances. Dean Stockwell, a little American boy, makes a good shot at Kim. *Kim*



Dean Stockwell as Kim is seen (above) with Errol Flynn, and (below) with Paul Lukas.



is a film to see, and I hope it will send you to Kipling's tale. But I wish the picture had been made by a British company, with Indian co-operation. If this had been done it might have been more convincing.

JEFFREY DELL's new thriller, *The Dark Man*, has been given an A certificate. It is a most exciting picture, and young people of fourteen who can get their parents to take them to it will probably enjoy it.

It is about a mysterious

criminal (Maxwell Reed), who commits two crimes at "Walsham Bay"—it looks very like Hastings to me—and is hunted by the police, headed by Detective Inspector Jack Viner (Edward Underdown), of the Yard.

When the Dark Man is on the run he strays on to an artillery range when firing is going on, and there is an exciting hunt before the suitable ending. With some amusing dialogue, good acting, and plenty of incident, this is a very creditable British thriller.

## The wonder of an isotope

The atomic research station at Harwell is sending more and more radio-active isotopes out to hospitals and institutions all over the world; and the story behind all this activity is one of the most enthralling in the annals of scientific research. How are these isotopes made, and what good purpose do they serve?

THE physicist first subjects a chemical to neutron bombardment in an atomic pile. To make radio-active carbon, for example, he places in the pile a nitrogen compound such as ammonium nitrate. There it is surrounded by neutrons, given off by the U235 or plutonium of which the pile is made. The nitrogen picks up a neutron and discharges a proton from its nucleus. Thus is a stable nitrogen atom transformed into a radio-active carbon atom.

This is literally the old dream of the alchemists come true—transmutation of the elements.

One of the uses of radio-active isotopes by doctors is in tracer-technique research; that is, in

finding out where in the human body particular foodstuffs go. For this only very minute quantities are necessary. Radio-active carbon can be diluted to one part in ten million of ordinary carbon. Radio-active sulphur is even more remarkable, for it can be diluted to one part in a trillion, and still be revealed in our bodies by the Geiger counter.

Isotopes are also being used more and more in industry. For instance, radio-active iron and sulphur are being used to study the exchange of sulphur between slag and iron in the blast furnace. In making steel alloys the percentage and distribution of carbon and such alloying metals as titanium, molybdenum, and vanadium, can be quickly determined by using a very tiny amount of the radio-active forms of these elements.

Radio-isotopes of carbon and hydrogen are also being used to study the nature and action of underground oil, gas, and water. Indeed, the future uses of these minute "creations" of the atomic pile are practically limitless.

## Skippy pays a call

By Craven Hill

A CHARMING sight at the London Zoo just now is Skippy, a red squirrel who has been given the freedom of the Gardens. Skippy's base is the Three Island Pond enclosure, where keepers have given him a cosy box nest in a tree.

Skippy does not stay there, however. Every morning he skips out of the enclosure and pays courtesy calls on various human friends, such as Mr J. A. Webb, the St John Ambulance supervisor, who looks after the menagerie's First-aid Post. Mr Webb always gives Skippy a biscuit or knob of sugar.

Skippy's latest port of call is the stores yard, where he runs up to the timekeeper's shanty and scratches at the door. Mr Jimmy King, the timekeeper, always has a plate of scraps ready for the squirrel, and, opening the door, puts down the food on a neighbouring flower-bed.

How Skippy enjoys those breakfasts! Nuts and cake are eaten on the spot, but, for some queer reason, Skippy takes all breadcrusts up into a nearby tree, leaving them in a fork of the branches.

CAN animals learn by force of example? They can, and do. And here, to prove it, is a case from the Zoo cattle sheds.

The animals concerned are the onagers, or Indian wild asses, Tommy and Susan. For some time past Susan, the more intelligent of the pair, has been in the habit of kicking her stable door whenever she wanted her keepers to let her in. Using one forehoof, she would deal the door a sharp double *rat-tat*, rather like a postman's knock.

Hitherto, her mate Tommy, who lives next door and has often observed Susan through the fence, has never tried to imitate her. Now he is doing so daily, and the cattle sheds are becoming quite a noisy place in consequence!

"There's no doubt about it, Tommy has adopted the practice solely by watching his wife, and observing the benefits her trick brought her," Headkeeper Pullen said.

INSTALLATION of central heating at the Zoo (it is hoped to have most of the houses heated by next autumn) is having unexpected effects. Because so many of the pathways are "up" (for pipes to be laid down) animals such as elephants, camels, and llamas cannot be exercised adequately.

Enforced rest does the camels and llamas no harm, but the elephants are another matter. Lack of exercise causes their soles to grow too thick, so that, to maintain these animals' feet in condition, keepers are having to give their charges "pedicure" as often as three times a week.

An elephant's sole is larger than most people realise. It is 15 inches or more across, and consists of a tough, elastic gristle.

If this grows too thick there is danger of small cracks developing, and these are liable to get jammed with all sorts of foreign bodies, such as small flints or grit. And if not quickly removed, these may soon work to the quick, causing an abscess.

## OUR MOST FAMOUS POEM

ON February 16, 1751, just 200 years ago, a London bookseller named Robert Dodsley published *An Elegy Wrote in a Country Church-Yard*. It cost sixpence!

The name of the poet was not stated, for he had asked for it to be withheld, and not until two years later was Thomas Gray's name given officially to his most famous poem.

So popular was the publication that within two months it had run through four editions, and others had followed in quick succession. Before April was out it had been reprinted in three magazines, including *The Magazine of Magazines*, whose editor had been previously shown the manuscript by Gray's friend Horace Walpole, and had failed to obtain the poet's "indulgence" to print it.

Gray disliked this magazine, and had asked Walpole to persuade Dodsley to publish the poem quickly, before *The Magazine* was able to do so. It was to be anonymous, "in what form is most convenient" to him (Dodsley), but on his best paper and character. Its title was to be *Elegy, written in a Country Church-yard*.

Dodsley made several changes, including "wrote" for "written." Afterwards Gray wrote: "Nurse Dodsley has given it a pinch or two in the cradle, that (I doubt not) it will bear the marks of as long as it lives. But no matter." Horace Walpole himself wrote the Foreword.

This shy, but hasty, way of presenting his poem was typical of Gray. Yet the poem itself, like all his works, had been made

slowly and carefully. He had worked on it for eight or nine years, probably often during his visits to his relations at Stoke Poges, where his mother lived. It was the burial of his aunt, Mary Antrobus, in 1749, in the churchyard there, that seems to have given Gray the final urge to complete the poem.

Gray's *Elegy* shows us what is really the very heart of England—its prevailing quiet pastoral countryside and the solid worth of its people. It is noteworthy that the classical references, usual in Gray's writing, are absent from this poem.

Many phrases have become proverbial, and everyone knows *The ploughman homeward plods his weary way*, and the couplet, *Full many a flower is born to blush unseen, And waste its sweetness on the desert air*.

Twenty years after the publication of the *Elegy*, Gray was buried in the family vault at Stoke Poges. There are monuments to him in the Poet's Corner, Westminster Abbey, and in a field beside the churchyard he made famous. But his best memorials are the poem itself, the way it has lived for 200 years, and the tribute paid by General Wolfe, who having recited it to his men as they drifted down the St Lawrence by night, declared: "I would rather be the author of that piece than take Quebec."

## France also has her Festival

WHILE we on this side of the English Channel are taking part in our 1951 Festival of Britain, France will be celebrating the 2000th birthday of the city of Paris.

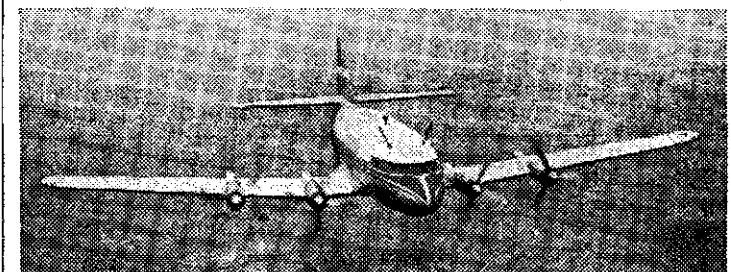
Long before Paris became the capital of France it was contained in the Ile de la Cité, a small island in the Seine, now almost lost in the modern city and only identified by the beautiful Cathedral of Notre Dame and the Palais de Justice.

Paris is actually much older than 2000 years, and has not always borne its present name.

At the time of the Roman occupation it was known as Lutetia. In 52 B.C. the city was destroyed in the Gallic War of Independence, and it is the 2000th anniversary of its rebuilding that is about to be celebrated.

The festivities will extend from April to December, and one of the events will be the biggest birthday party ever to be held, with 2000 old people attending as guests and blowing out the 2000 candles. But the big day of the French Festival will be on July 8, when delegates from all over the world will attend.

## New planes for the world's airways



8. Armstrong-Whitworth Apollo

APOLLO, second turboprop airliner in the world to fly, will soon be demonstrating its capabilities during a series of proving flights on the Continent.

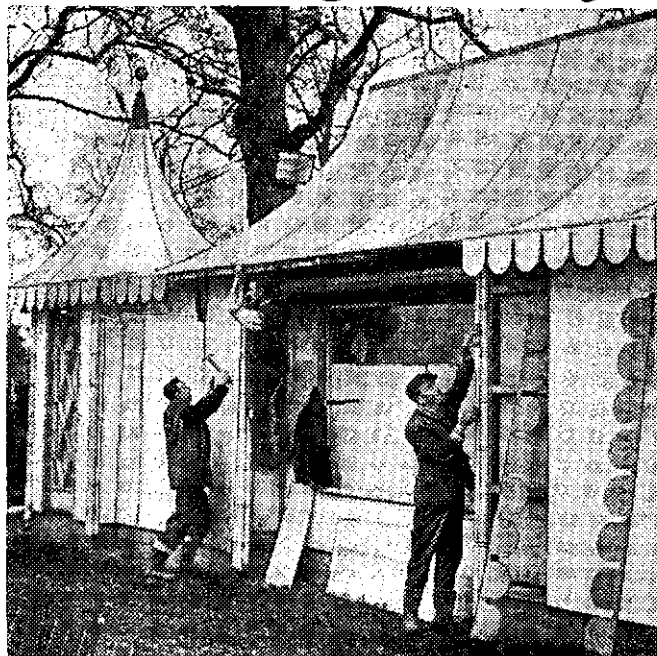
Seating 26 to 40 passengers in a luxuriously furnished cabin, the Apollo cruises at speeds up to 305 m.p.h. at 20,000 feet, where the four Mamba turboprops provide a smooth and vibrationless flight. The Mambas are known as axial turbines, because of the method used for feeding into

the combustion chamber, and are housed in remarkably slim nacelles. Each of the engines develops 1200 h.p.

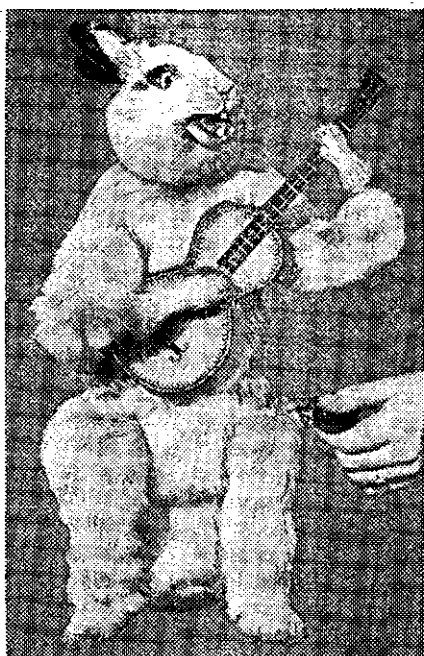
One projected version of the Apollo is a freighter, fitted with a loading hatch under the fuselage, and a mobile hoist running on rails inside the freight compartment. Another is an executive's transport with a conference room for eight, a private stateroom, and seats for twelve.

Wing-span of the Apollo is 92 feet and its length 72 feet.

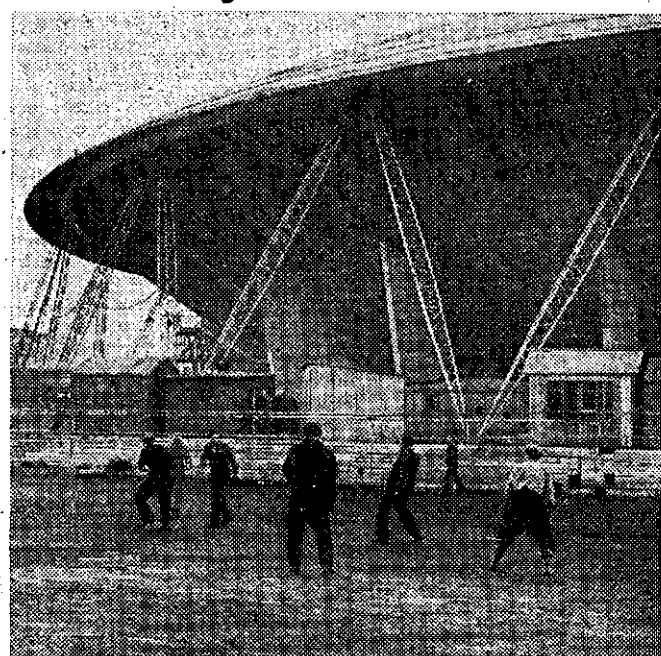
# Getting ready for the Festival of Britain



Building kiosks in the Festival Amusement Gardens at Battersea Park



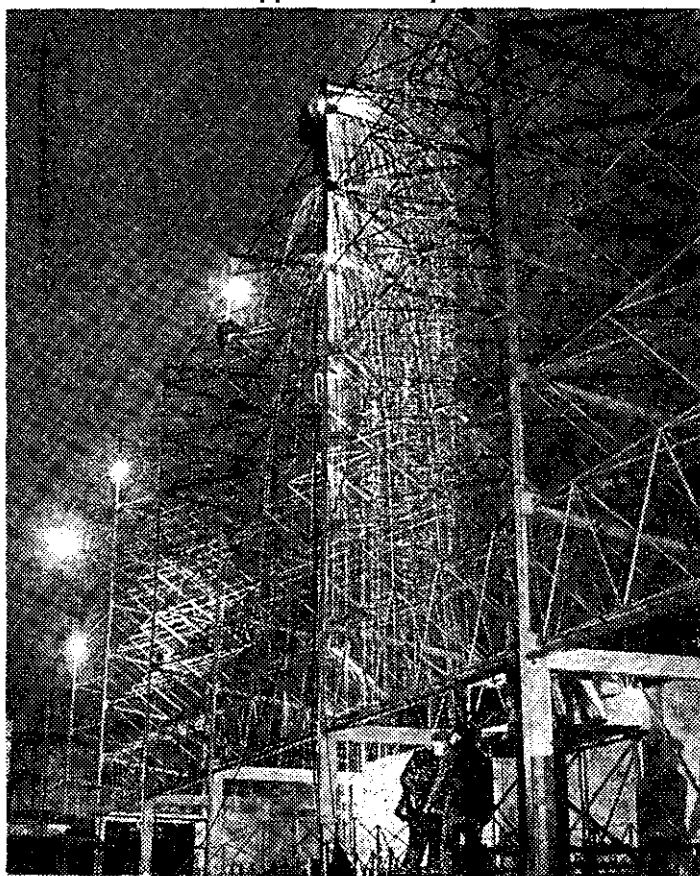
This century-old guitar-playing hare will appear in Crazy Corner



Break for football—workmen enjoy a little relaxation near the Dome of Discovery



The Festival of Britain will be wired for sound, of course, and a number of these big loud-speakers were used in a recent test of the acoustics on the South Bank



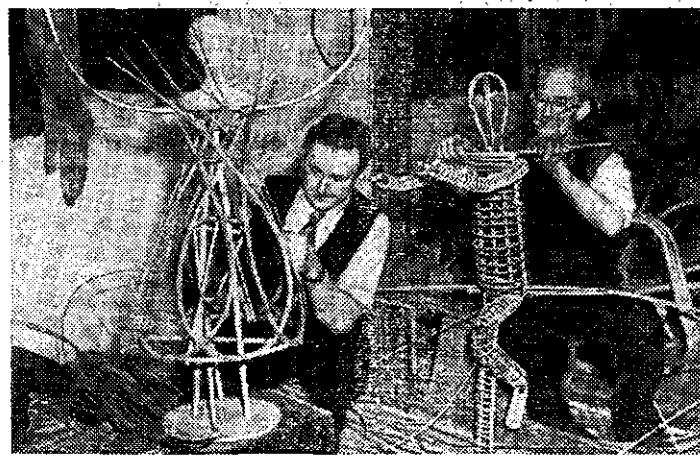
A golden rain of sparks pours down as a workman cuts away part of a steel girder. Work goes on all through the night on the South Bank site of the Festival



Mr Leonard Newman of Bexley Heath will supply the Country Pavilion with 300 butterflies and moths weekly. Here he is examining hibernating specimens with his daughter



These workmen soon found the easiest way of carrying the giant flower-pots



London wicker-workers are busy fashioning models in cane for the amusement park at Battersea



This coal-mine on the South Bank is white—until the plaster has been painted black.



# Children's Newspaper

John Carpenter House  
Whitefriars · London · EC4

FEBRUARY 17 . . . . . 1951

## ARMING FOR PEACE

BRITAIN is arming for peace; six years after the end of a devastating war we are again compelled to look to our armed strength. For there are strong forces in the control of men in other countries who reject our way of life and who wish to impose their will on the whole world. Those men can be stopped only by resolute action.

If peace is to be preserved those who love it must be equipped to defend it; everyone now knows that along the path of weakness lies war. That is why we have to face new taxes for expenditure on arms; that is why young men are being called to serve in the Forces.

Danger always brings out the finest traits in our national character and danger threatens now. We must all rally to preserve the torch of freedom, so that it can be handed on to others.

## VILLAGE FRIENDS

A NEW rank-and-file movement that is most welcome is the *Friends of Our Villages*, an organisation for all who are keen to help in preserving, improving, and protecting the beauty of their corner of the Homeland.

Its members encourage such undertakings as turning untidy corners into places of beauty by planting shrubs or bulbs, and providing playgrounds for children and seats in sheltered corners for the old folk. They discourage all wanton destruction of road signs and notice-boards, and avoid adding to the disfiguring rash of torn paper, cigarette packets, and ice-cream cartons.

Such activities are appropriate in this Festival year, and we hope that *Friends of Our Villages* will become a nation-wide army.

More information about the movement can be obtained from the Secretary, C.P.R.E., 4 Hobart Place, London, S.W. 1.

# The Editor's Table

## Living token of friendship

A SAPLING olive tree from the grove near Athens, where in the long ago Plato and Socrates instructed their followers, has been presented to the Indian Government as a symbol of international peace and friendship.

After the presentation by the Greek delegates attending the International Engineering Conference last month the sapling was planted in New Delhi by the Indian Home Secretary.

Let us have more of such olive branches; how sorely the world needs them!

## YOUNG AND OLD



The old craft of making pillow-lace is being revived at New Pittsigo, in Aberdeenshire. At St John's School 13 pupils are being taught the craft, and here we see one of the instructors, aged 81, with a nine-year-old pupil.

## Less gambling among young people

THERE are fewer young people taking part in gambling, states a Church Report, and there is a drop of 1½ millions in the number of competitors taking part in the football pools.

Now these figures may be due to various factors, such as shortage of money, but they make welcome news, for it is on the desire for "easy money" that the gambling craze thrives. No good has ever come from the habit of gambling.

## PROTECTING PETS

MOST of us stop to look in pet-shop windows, and we are all sorry when we see puppies, kittens, and other little animals crowded together.

We shall all therefore welcome a new Parliamentary Bill for regulating the sale of pet animals—a private member's Bill, sponsored by Mr R. Russell.

It aims at securing clean, healthy, and comfortable conditions for the birds, animals, reptiles, or fish to be sold; pet shops would be licensed and inspected.

One regulation lays down that no cat, dog, or chick under one week old may be sold to children under 12. Some young animal-lovers may feel affronted by this rule, but there are, unhappily, still people who acquire helpless baby creatures, grow tired of them, and leave them for others to look after.

## VALENTINE'S DAY

POST EARLY FOR VALENTINE'S DAY was at one time a slogan emphasised by the Post Office as strongly as the advice to post early for Christmas; and in recent years the custom of sending anonymous love-tokens on Valentine's Day has been revived.

Why do people send these colourful greetings in rhyme on February 14? Well, like so many of our modern customs, the practice has its origin in pagan times. In mid-February the ancient Romans held their annual feast of atonement (Latin *februum*) during which boys drew the names of girls by lot and presents were sent in honour of the goddess Juno.

Then the Church used the pre-Christian observance to mark one of its own festivals, in this case the day of St Valentine, a bishop martyred in Rome during the third century.

## Indomitable Milton

IF ever despondency and asperity could be excused in any man, they might have been excused in Milton. But the strength of his mind overcame every calamity. Neither blindness, nor gout, nor age, nor penury, nor domestic afflictions, nor political disappointments, nor abuse, nor proscription, nor neglect, had power to disturb his sedate and majestic patience. His spirits do not seem to have been high, but they were singularly equable. His temper was serious, perhaps stern; but it was a temper which no sufferings could render sullen or fretful.

Macaulay

## WARMTH OF FRIENDSHIP

FRIENDSHIP is like the sun's eternal rays; Not daily benefits exhaust the flame; It still is giving, and still burns the same.

John Gay

## Missionaries on the roads

WEST RIDING police last year addressed 154,786 children on Road Safety, said Lord Calverley recently, and he pointed out that in this way they "are converting children to be missionaries in the field of accident prevention."

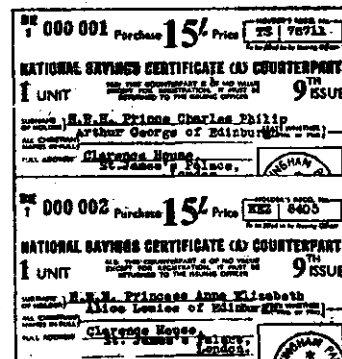
Many C N readers are missionaries of that sort. They know only too well that Road Safety is largely a young people's cause. Cars have been on our roads for many years, yet many of the older folk have never been able to adjust themselves to the changed conditions. It is not always their fault; they were not taught Road Safety.

The hope of the future is that those who are still at school can make the awful toll of the roads a thing of the past.

## SAVING GRACE

THE Savings Movement is again of vital importance.

During the war people willingly lent their money for victory, and now that freedom itself is again at stake we must all save



Royal names on the first of the new Savings Certificates

to defeat it; for freedom is beyond price and worth any sacrifice.

Others are with us in the effort, for the Savings Movement is being strengthened in the Dominions and the U.S. We are, as Lord Mackintosh has said, "part of a world-wide chain of endeavour that must have no weak links."

## JUST AN IDEA

As David Hume wrote: He is happy whose circumstances suit his temper; but he is more excellent who can suit his temper to any circumstances.



OUR HOMELAND

The ancient town of Tenterden in Kent

## THINGS SAID

OURS is an age which is proud of machines that think, and suspicious of any man who tries to. Professor Howard Jones, Harvard University

EXAMINATIONS are made for children and not children for examinations.

Minister of Education

IF we are to survive we must keep this country in the forefront of scientific research and the application of science to industry.

Professor E. D. Adrian, O.M.

THE resentment and contempt towards pedestrians felt by a pedestrian momentarily elevated to a car is only equalled by the similar feelings of a habitual motorist suddenly degraded to his feet.

Marquess of Reading

## Roads to Heaven

IN the love of virtue and hatred of vice, in the detestation of cruelty and encouragement of gentleness and mercy, all men who endeavour to be acceptable to their Creator in any way, may freely agree.

There are more roads to Heaven, I am inclined to think, than any sect believes; but there can be none which have not these flowers garnishing the way.

Charles Dickens

## IN THE COUNTRY

AS St Valentine's Day grows near, bird-song gathers strength and volume. Listen for the missel-thrush, mavis, robin, chaffinch, and the tits amid the apple boughs.

A distinctive note is uttered by the Great Tit, or Ox-eye, a clinking sound like a fairy tinkering on a small silver anvil—"chinker, chinker, chinker!" And the performer himself, ever ready to tilt at a rival, is handsome at this period—in gold and black and olive-green, with his dark jockey cap setting off the white of his cheeks.

Perhaps no February song is more welcome than that of the chaffinch; for it brings visions of green hedgerows, daffodils, and orange-tipped butterflies in wavy flight. How happy the singer seems! That trilling song tells of coming spring, and blossom-time—a gay tune from a gay little bird, to cheer us all.

## Under the Editor's Table



PETER PUCK  
WANTS TO  
KNOW

If cross country  
runners are  
always angry

A DOG knows when you are going to take him out. Will not be taken in.

A MOTORIST said he did not know what a Halt sign meant. And did not stop to find out.

MANY radio listeners do something else while listening. They also breathe.

A WOMAN councillor likes to see things for herself. Most people want to have good looks.

MANY children go to bed good-tempered and wake up cross. But have nobody to fall out with.

TWO champion ploughmen are to visit Britain. Sure to turn up.

SINGING, someone says, is a cure for irritation. Whose?

WHEN speaking in public, wear comfortable shoes, someone advises. You can get away more quickly if the audience doesn't like you

## Engine driven by its own exhaust

**D**URING the war the Germans produced a novel type of motor for compressing air. It had a piston which was not connected to any shafts or cranks, but was free to float from one end to the other of the cylinder.

American engineers became interested in this new principle, and set about designing an engine of their own on similar lines. This was to be an engine for delivering power, however, not a form of air compressor.

The designers used two pistons in a single cylinder, and by introducing a charge of fuel between these pistons and firing it both pistons were forced to the ends of the cylinder. Then cushions of air bounced the pistons back together again, ready for another fuel charge to be fired, and so on. This simple engine worked really well.

To get power out of the cylinder with its two "free pistons" the engineers simply connected the exhaust to a small turbine. It is the exhaust which actually supplies the power.

The elimination of many moving parts and other mechanical complications makes this new engine very efficient—far more efficient, in fact, than an ordinary petrol engine. Weight for weight it gives more power and uses less fuel. It is also less likely to break down.

A large engine using a series of cylinders with free pistons and developing a tremendous power, is being installed in a railway locomotive in America. It will be tested in competition with the usual Diesel-electric and steam locomotives, and its designers are confident that it will completely outclass the older types of locomotives.

## FANAGALO IS USEFUL

**A** NEW native language now being taught in South Africa is doing much to bring the white and coloured races more into touch with each other.

Unlike Bantu with its hundreds of dialects, it has the advantage of being understood by most black persons in the Union. It is called Fanagalo, a word taken from the Xosa dialect meaning "a mixture of tongues"; and that is exactly what it is—a mixture of English and Bantu.

With the expansion of the gold and diamond industries and the employment of native labour in increasing numbers a language link between the white and coloured people became imperative. Thus it came about that certain English words were picked up by the Bantu folk, and Xosas words were incorporated in the brand of English spoken by the whites. In this way a rather crude means of conversation evolved.

South African children who came in contact with the Bantu folk have used Fanagalo for quite a time, and white boys get on very well with native boys by talking the language.

Now Fanagalo has received the status of a Bantu language. Books, newspapers, and magazines are appearing in it, and the Adult Education Department of the Pretoria Technical College is running correspondence classes for the instruction of farmers, businessmen, and housewives.

## ENGLAND'S STUMPER TELLS HIS STORY

**"T**HERE'S no game like cricket," writes Godfrey Evans, the Kent and England wicket-keeper, in his book *Behind the Stumps* (Hodder and Stoughton, 12s 6d); and those who have seen him in action can well understand his enthusiasm.

Whether he is diving energetically behind the wicket, "having a go" in front of it, or appealing jubilantly, it is obvious that he enjoys every minute he is on the field.

He conveys all this in his book which describes his career from schooldays at Kent College, Canterbury, where he was told to attend to his lessons—"You cannot expect to make a living at cricket"—to the eve of the present Tests in Australia in which he has played so valiant a part.

He takes us with him on tour with the MCC in South Africa, the West Indies, and Australia, and on the field in Test matches in this country, giving his impressions of the world's leading batsmen and bowlers.

He tells of his first century at 13; and of how he stayed at the wicket for 95 minutes without scoring in a Test against the Aussies in a successful attempt to force a draw, thus earning the nickname "None-a-Minute Evans."

He has a fund of good stories; but this lively autobiography has much to teach us, too. Godfrey Evans, who admits he owes much to advice from other great wicket-keepers, has many tips to pass on to any young player who aspires to being a first-class stumper.

## TELEVISION COLOUR

**F**ULL colour television is now quite a practical proposition. It has been demonstrated in this country, and in the United States nine different systems have been devised.

The B B C have given contracts to three separate firms to proceed with experimental work, but experts believe that it will be five years at least before colour television reaches British homes.

In America the Federal Communications Commission selected the Columbia Broadcasting Company's system as the best, after a series of trials. This decision is not final, however, and is being disputed by rival concerns.

Broadly speaking, there are three basic methods which have reached a workable stage. The CBS system uses a rotating disc with coloured segments in front of both the scanning tube in the camera and the picture tube in the receiver.

Ordinary television receivers can be converted by the addition of this "colour wheel" and some modification of the circuit. A big drawback, however, is that an unconverted receiver will not pick up any picture at all.

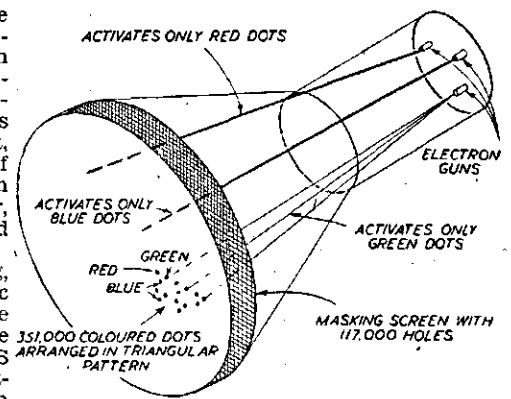
Another system uses a special picture tube in the television receiver which "paints" the picture in colour. This has the advantage that the picture can still be received on any existing set, when it will simply appear black and white, as at present.

Yet another system uses three picture tubes, each receiving a separate primary colour signal. Each colour image is then reflected on to a viewing screen by mirrors.

In this country the Pye company have already demonstrated colour television with a system similar to the American CBS with its rotating colour wheel. Cinema Television are working on single and multi-gun electron colour tubes.

Our diagram shows quite simply how three electron guns "paint" the complete picture with three primary colours—red, blue, and green.

The face of the tube, or screen, is coated on the inside with thousands of dots arranged in triangular groups of three—one red, one blue, and one green.



How the three electron guns bring three colours to the television screen.

There are actually 117,000 dots of each colour and hence 351,000 individual dots over the surface of the whole screen.

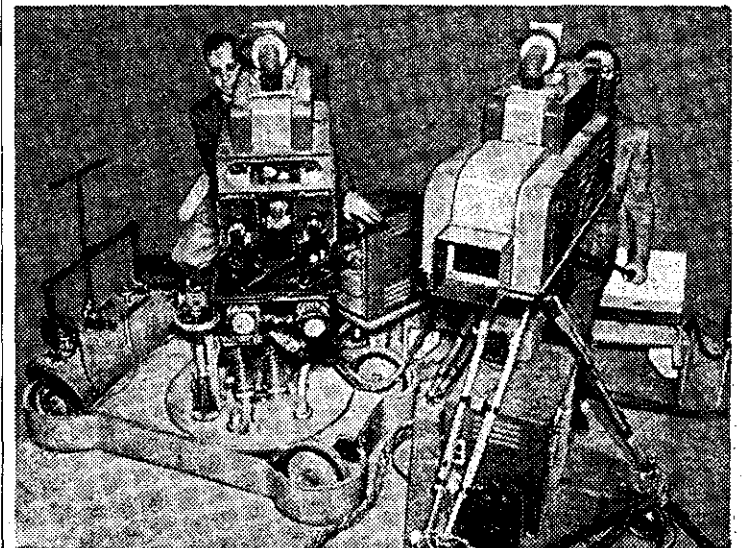
These dots glow in the normal way when struck by a moving electron stream which scans the whole screen and reproduces the picture according to the signals picked up by the receiver. Each dot, however, glows in its natural colour in this new tube.

### 117,000 holes

To get the coloured picture instead of just a mixture of red, blue, and green there is a metal masking screen immediately behind the face of the screen. This screen has 117,000 holes in it, each approximately the same size as the colour dots on the face of the tube itself. The holes are so placed that they overlap equally each red, blue, and green dot of a triangular group.

The three separate beams are so arranged at different angles that one beam can only activate the set of spots of one colour. It is cut off from reaching the other colour spots by the masking screen.

The amount of light given off by each colour dot varies in exact accordance with the picture signals transmitted from the studio and translated by the receiver in terms of independent response of the red, blue, and green electron streams.



These cameras of an American electronic system are in a Washington studio. The one on the left has the cover removed to show the mirrors and reflectors which split the televised image into primary colours—red, blue, and green.

## Festival of Britain Year 1951 C N NATIONAL HANDWRITING TEST

Schools and colleges in all parts of Great Britain, Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands, and Eire continue to apply for Entry Forms for the great C N Handwriting Test of 1951. All boys and girls who are full-time pupils at schools in this area may enter, providing they are under 17 years of age—and, moreover, there are THREE AGE GROUPS so that all have an equal opportunity of winning.

This is the third annual writing contest sponsored by C N, and as 1951 is the year of the Festival of Britain, the words to be written consist of a simple paragraph expressing the idea and aims of this great occasion. Each entrant has simply to copy out this passage—which is given on the Entry Form—in the style of writing he or she is taught at school. Remember there are the following

### Prizes Worth Over £600 to be Won!

1st PRIZES	2nd PRIZES	3rd PRIZES
For School - £25	For School - £10	For School - £5
Prize-winning Pupil - £5	Prize-winning Pupil - £3	Prize-winning Pupil - £2

In addition there will be awarded

500 Festival Souvenir Fountain-Pens. 1000 Geographical Globes

### Also 10,000 Awards of Merit

A Certificate of Merit will be awarded for the best entry from each school not represented in the above prize list.

Readers are asked especially to note that entries must be made on the free Entry Form which is issued only through schools. If you would like to enter, therefore, show this announcement to your Teacher and ask him or her kindly to complete the coupon here and send it to C N.

Remember, there is an age group for you. The test may be done in school or at home, at the discretion of the Teacher, who is asked to sign the entry on completion. When sent in, every entry is to have affixed to it one of the tokens (marked C N Writing Test 1951) now appearing in every copy of the Newspaper. You will find one at the foot of the back page of this issue.

The Closing Date for entries is Saturday, March 17. When returned, each completed entry is to be sent in as part of the school's total entry, in accordance with the competition rules printed on the Entry Form.

**To Teachers!** The Entry Form to be used in this competition contains the Test Passage, space for the pupil's effort, and full rules and particulars. It is being issued only in answer to school application! Teachers desiring to enter their pupils are asked to be good enough to complete this application coupon and send it to Children's Newspaper as soon as possible. The forms will then be sent post free. Last date for form application is February 20.

(NB—id stamp only required for this coupon if the envelope is left unsealed.)

**TO CHILDREN'S NEWSPAPER**  
Competition Department,  
5 Carmelite Street, London, E C 4  
(Comp).

Please send me (post free)

..... copies of the  
C N National Handwriting  
Test of 1951 Entry Forms  
for my pupils.

PRINCIPAL/FORM  
MASTER or MISTRESS

School.....

School Address.....

## Bowling down a forest

WHEN forests are cleared the work is hard and laborious—trees have to be felled, stumps uprooted, and undergrowth cleared away. But machinery has speeded tree-felling, and now, allied to "dragline clearance," has made it possible to level vast areas in a comparatively short time.

First the modern woodmen tried bulldozing their way through undergrowth and smaller trees. This was successful, up to a point, but it was hard on the bulldozer. Then they hit upon a better idea.

Both ends of a length of very strong steel chain were coupled up to powerful tractors. To the middle of this chain was attached a huge steel ball about ten or twelve feet in diameter. The tractors then drove through the partly-cleared forest area, about fifty feet apart, dragging the ball and chain between them.

The chain uprooted tree-trunks, pulled down small trees, and scraped away the undergrowth. The ball kept the chain off the ground and thus at its most effective height for clearing. It, too, bounced into and bowled down anything that lay in its path.

Two tractors working in this way can do the work of a dozen bulldozers in about half the time.

## FORTUNES FROM WASTE

GOLD mine dumps on the Rand, in South Africa, were at one time unsalable; nobody wanted them and they were often given away. Today all this is changed; dumps are being snapped up for £100,000 apiece or more, and the demand continues far beyond the supply.

The chief reason is the unexpected discovery of uranium in the waste sand and rock of an old mine dump. The older the dump the more uranium, it seems; that is why the older ones are fetching top prices.

## Steps to Sporting Fame



When Tommy Lawton left Folds Road School, Bolton, his place in the school football team was taken by Nat Lofthouse.



Nat was still in the school eleven when Tommy was playing League football. One day in 1938 they met by chance. Tom signed Nat's autograph album and gave him advice on goal scoring.



Lofthouse attracted the attention of Bolton Wanderers, and since the war he has been their regular centre-forward. Strong and fearless, he commands the respect of all defenders.



In November last year Nat again followed Lawton—into the England team against Yugoslavia. Just before the match began he was handed a good-luck telegram—from Tommy.

## THRILLS GALORE ON THE WAY TO SCHOOL

THE boy of whom Shakespeare wrote—"with his satchel and shining morning face, creeping like snail unwillingly to school"—would seem to have no parallel in the Transvaal, where if there is any snail-like crawling at all it is usually for reasons other than reluctance to learn.

A journey to school in the Transvaal can, in fact, provide a lot of fun and not a few thrills. Quite recently a bus in which there were a number of school-children on their way to Mokeetsi was held up by a pride of lions that refused to budge from the centre of the roadway. The king of beasts had taken up a commanding position and around him gambolled his wife and family of cubs.

Incessant hooting by the bus-driver was of no avail, nor were his frantic gestures from the safety of the driver's cabin. Entreaty and abuse in the native idiom also failed to divert the lion family from their morning exercises and persuade them to leave the highway.

For a whole twenty minutes the animals sprawled across the highway, and as a result the pupils missed much of the first lesson. But they had thoroughly

enjoyed the object lesson in natural history—at first hand.

On another occasion a road bus of the South African Railways, much used by schoolchildren, rounded a bend only to find so many impala and wildebeest ahead that the vehicle was reduced to a crawl.

Most bus drivers on the lonely and less frequented roads carry a gun under the seat—just in case. It is rarely used, for South African wild animals as a rule have a good road sense, and

## Transforming the old crypt

UNIQUE mural paintings are transforming the walls in the crypt of old St Mary's Church, Battersea, into an underground garden. An artist is covering the panels there with detailed paintings of the more familiar animals and flowers of these islands and of overseas countries.

It is hoped that the children of the neighbourhood will be encouraged to come in and study the paintings and also that they will attract Festival of Britain visitors.

usually give the right of way to anything that is mechanically propelled. A notable exception was when a truck returning from school ran into a family of giraffes who had chosen the highway for a long-necked discussion.

Some school buses in the Transvaal lowveld look rather like armoured cars, with their steel bars and heavy wire-meshed windows. This protection is necessary in case a tree snake should take it into its head to do a trapeze act from an overhanging branch and drop into the bus.

Nor do the thrills in Africa end with the journey to and from school. Boarders at a school near Mombasa, in Kenya, were awakened not long ago by the noise of growls and galloping coming from the playground.

When the housemaster got up to investigate he saw from his bedroom window three lions in playful mood chasing the school donkeys round the quadrangle. After a short romp the lions made off, leaving the donkeys to gallop unmolested across the sports ground.

School life in some parts of Africa certainly has its moments!

## Robot navigator for airliners

A NEW navigation instrument which shows pilots their position at a glance is being fitted to Britain's latest airliners. It is called the Decca Flight Log.

In appearance this remarkable little gadget is like an ordinary map mounted on a box the size of a large cigarette case. A stylus pen pointer is fitted over the map and automatically marks the track of the aircraft.

Developed from a radio navigation aid already fitted in nearly a thousand ships and aircraft, the Flight Log receives and converts signals given by chains of ground radio stations into the movement of a Perspex cursor (sliding scale) and the pen across the map.

Electrical impulses mark off regular time intervals on the map so that the pilot can make a quick check of his speed over the ground, and work out his estimated time of arrival.

The process makes 'navigating' so easy that any pilot, after a short period, will be able to guide his aircraft over Britain's flight lanes without difficulty.

## LIFE AFLOAT FOR BOYS' CLUBS

MEMBERS of the Birmingham Federation of Boys' Clubs will this summer be able to spend week-ends afloat. A large river craft is being converted into a self-contained club-house capable of accommodating 16 leaders and boys.

This will be used to explore the city's inland waterways and the open country beyond. Experts in the handling of river craft will accompany each party. The boys will be taught to rely on their own resources and all will work together to run the boat.

Further developments are contemplated, and the Federation is negotiating for a site where the boys can have their own Canadian log cabin camp, and pursue further open air activities.

## KIDNAPPED—R. L. Stevenson's Great Romance of Jacobite Scotland (final instalment)



When Alan mentioned David's name, Ebenezer came to the door. Alan said David had been shipwrecked and that his own relations, wild folk, had found David on the sands and were keeping him in a ruined castle. They wanted a ransom for him. The miser, at first, refused to pay, but Alan bluntly asked, "Do you want him killed or kept?" That shocked Ebenezer, "Oh keepit, keepit!" he cried, not knowing this story was a ruse.



"And now about the price," said Alan, and he asked Ebenezer how much he had paid Hoseason for kidnapping David. The miser began by denying that he had had David kidnapped, but at length admitted: "I gave him twenty pound . . . forby that, he was to have the selling of the lad in Caroliny." These were the words Mr Rankellor had been awaiting. Ebenezer had admitted his guilt before three hidden witnesses!



He was stupefied when they stepped out from their hiding place. "Thank you," said Mr Rankellor to Alan, "Good evening, Mr Balfour!" Ebenezer was speechless. They took away his blunderbuss and led the shamed and bewildered old miser into the kitchen. After a talk with the lawyer, Ebenezer, very frightened, signed a legal document making over two-thirds of the yearly income from the Shaws estate to David, the rightful owner.



So, after all his adventures, David at last came into his own. But his first thought was to help his friend Alan to escape to France, and he intended to pay for this out of his new fortune. He undertook to go to a lawyer who was an Appin Stewart and could therefore be trusted to arrange a passage for the fugitive. Meanwhile, Alan was to remain in hiding. On a hill overlooking Edinburgh they said farewell, and the gallant Jacobite departed.

Next week a two-part picture-version of Alphonse Daudet's amusing story, *Tartarin of Tarascon*, will begin on this page





# THE GALLANT THIRD OF MILBOURNE

Grand new series of amusing school yarns

## Treasure Trove (1)



**M**AXTON was never unwilling to own that his head was the thickest in Mr Grimmett's illustrious Third Form of Milbourne School. "You see, sir," he had explained to that long-suffering gentleman (who was known among the boys themselves as the Grim Bird), "things go in at one ear and out at the other before I have time to pin them down in my brain, sir."

"Quite a painful process, I'm sure," remarked Mr Grimmett. "But I'm afraid you must pin a great deal more into your brain if you wish to save yourself from leaving this term. And that would be a pity. We might even miss you."

"Do you mean that I shall be fired, sir?" Maxton exclaimed.

"Unless at the end of this term you secure your remove into the Fourth Form, the headmaster has decided that you must go."

"I see, sir," Maxton said dismally.

For, unlike Jellicombe, Maxton was not always wanting to know things. For example, when they came out of class this bright morning, Jellicombe wanted to know what "Treasure Trove" was?

"I came across it in a mag," he confided.

Dead silence; until the erudite Pettifer obliged.

"It is treasure found in a cove," he said.

"But," supplemented Balmforth, that rare mine of knowledge, "it is generally the loot hidden there in the old days by the smugglers which they never had a chance to recover."

"Because of the coastguard?"

"I expect so," said Pettifer.

Jellicombe looked puzzled. "But what I want to know is," he pressed, "why should the jolly old smugglers keep their treasure in a cove?"

"Because coves have caves, you blockhead," said Pettifer readily. Then Wheat Minor's shrill treble voice broke in. "What kind of treasure is it?"

"Most likely," said Balmforth, getting his word in again, "it will be chunks of gold bars which the smugglers had pinched from the French, and kegs of brandy and silver ewers..."

"What's an ewer?" piped Wheat.

But Balmforth crushed him in the Grim Bird's finest style. "You look it up in your dictionary afterwards, Wheat, then write it out for me fifty times in your best copperplate."

"No thank you," grinned Wheat, once bitten, twice shy.

**T**HAT same afternoon the Grim Bird came into class with the news he had been keeping up his sleeve for them.

"Next Saturday is Founder's Day," he announced. "Or shall we say the anniversary of

Founder's Day? As perhaps you remember," he added with singular dryness. "Friend Jellicombe, what does Founder's Day stand for?" he asked.

"Sir, that's what I wanted to know, sir," said Jellicombe, eagerly.

"It means our Founder's birthday, or when Milbourne School was founded. How long ago, Wheat?"

"Sir, I'm not sure," said Wheat. Would he have to write it out afterwards? "But I think, sir," he plunged, "it was in William Rufus's time."

"I see," rejoined Mr Grimmett, with a deep sigh. "But it was not quite as early as that, I'm afraid."

"Oh, no, sir," said Pettifer

by

**GUNBY HADATH**

readily, "it was later than that, sir."

"How much later, Pettifer?"

"Edward the Sixth, sir," said Pettifer, hitting the target. "He started us as a Grammar School, you remember, sir?"

"I hardly remember personally," drawled Mr Grimmett. "However, let that pass. And how is my Third Form to celebrate the anniversary? Well, as your Latin might almost be worse—though I very much doubt it—I shall take you to Canvas Bay, where the Picture Palace is showing a wonderful film about the people who actually spoke Latin, Wheat."

"Did they, sir?" Wheat observed modestly.

"But supposing it rains all day, sir?"

"Supposing it is wet, Jellicombe? Well, in that case no doubt you'll prefer to go on with your work? To catch up a little leeway. Isn't that so, Maxton?"

But Maxton expressed no opinion.

## YOUNG QUIZ



1. What is the South African Table Cloth?
2. Who was Charles Lutwidge Dodgson?
3. Why do men raise their hats?
4. Who is the Warden of the Cinque Ports?
5. Who is the Flying Dutchwoman?
6. What is an impresario?
7. What are crocodile tears?
8. What is sodium chloride?

Answers on page 11

**A**ND what a glorious day Saturday was, when directly after dinner Mr Grimmett conducted his gallant Third to Canvas Bay. The short cut through the woods took them there in twenty-five minutes, and behold! the big crowd assembling outside the small cinema. But as the panting Third Form struggled and pushed their way in, one of their number vanished.

And whither had Maxton withdrawn himself?

In the cliffs at the back of the cove he had found several caves and was now busily exploring them. Nor did he forget how generously he had asked Wheat to come along if he liked and go halves in the find, and in what horrified tones Wheat had answered!

"No, thank you, Maxton. That isn't my style at all. I don't toddle round pinching other people's possessions."

"Oh, please yourself," Maxton had told him, accepting the rebuke.

And now a stifled cry of excitement escaped Maxton. He had entered a dark, yawning cave where his torch revealed a large and promising shape at the back. He rushed at it. A chest it was—a big, battered iron chest!

He tore at the lid with his fingers. The lid would not budge. No, of course—it was locked. And look at that rusted keyhole!

How well and truly Time had sealed up the treasure!

And it was defying him still when someone else entered the cave.

**T**HIS was Wheat Min, the virtuous Wheat Minor.

"Caught you!" piped he. "Bags I halves, Maxton."

"Not you!" shouted Maxton. "I gave you your chance. You refused it. And dense as I am," he acknowledged, "I'm not too dense to spot why."

"And why?" smirked Wheat Minor.

"Because all the time, you intended to come here and poke about on your own."

"How clever you are!" Wheat said, sneering.

Then Maxton asked where the others were?

"The other men? Enjoying the pictures, of course! They're all frantically thrilled by a chap with a spear and a net who was fighting another with a sword and shield in the arena. I wouldn't have minded staying to see which one won. But I hadn't any more time to waste. Had I, old man?"

Hotly Maxton repudiated that singular honour. He was not Wheat's "old man," and he never would be Wheat's "old man." So if Wheat dared to call him that again, he'd be smitten.

"Was that clear?" he asked.

Continued on page 10

# Martin

## THE BRILLIANT NEW Hercules

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## A RISKY RACE ?

OR WAS IT WORTH IT ?

RACE YOU!

BET YOU CAN'T

BUT AT THE HIGH STREET

WATCH WHERE YOU'RE GOING CAN'T YOU?

RACING? THIS POOR LAD WON'T RACE AGAIN: IF ONLY YOU KIDS WOULD REMEMBER YOUR KERB DRILL...

I KNOW—I'LL ALWAYS REMEMBER IN FUTURE

### DO YOU KNOW YOUR KERB DRILL?

1. At the kerb—halt!
2. Eyes right!
3. Eyes left!
4. Glance again—right!
5. Then IF ALL CLEAR—quick march!

Don't rush, cross calmly.

Issued by the Ministry of Transport

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WINDSOR STAMP CO. (Dept. CN), UCKFIELD, SUSSEX

# The Gallant Third of Milbourne

Continued from page 9

But while Maxton was fuming, Wheat's eyes were watching the tide, which had turned and was fast racing in.

"Come on!" he exclaimed. "We must hop it, or we'll be cut off!"

So off they went, regaining the cinema unnoticed just as the gladiator, with sword and shield, was standing with his foot on his enemy's chest, looking up at the Emperor's box.

WHEAT MINOR was standing in much the same way a day or two later on the mat outside the headmaster's study. He drew a deep breath, tapped on the door, and went in.

"Well! What can I do for you, Wheat?"

"Sir," he replied very winningly, "I was wondering whether you'd give me permission to spend the week-end with my great-aunt in the town, sir?"

"With your aunt? In Milbourne! Is she staying there long?"

"No, I don't think she is, sir," Wheat answered, candid as ever.

"I see." The Head was considering. "Well," he said finally, "I can't let you miss your lessons on Saturday morning..."

Wheat's face felt a little.

"But if I give you an ereat after dinner, I dare say your aunt will have enough of your company."

"And when do I have to be back, if you please, sir?" said Wheat.

"You will report to your Form Master before evening Chapel on Sunday."

"Yes, sir," purred Wheat.

ANOTHER request was being voiced the next Saturday morning.

"Sir," Maxton was inquiring of Mr Grimmert, "can I have an ereat, sir, till Prep time this evening, if you don't mind?"

"Perhaps I do mind!" replied Mr Grimmert. "Why do you want it?"

"The ereat, sir?" parried Maxton, to give himself time.

"Come! No excuses, Maxton! What do you want it for?"

"Well, it's this way, sir," announced Maxton, bracing himself. "My work is backward, and the harder I sit swotting the more buzzy my head gets."

The Grim Bird answered most dryly. "Oh, does it indeed, Maxton?"

"So I thought, sir, a jolly good ramble would clear my brain, sir."

"It might," Mr Grimmert said caustically. "One never can tell, Maxton. First you find your brains, then you clear them. Yes, that's the idea. And when you have cleared your brains you will get your remove."

"I hope so, sir," Maxton replied.

"Well, you have not forgotten the warning I gave you, my friend. You must get your remove at the end of this term, or we lose you."

"Yes, sir," groaned Maxton.

"All right, then. You may have your ereat. But take care to be back before Prep."

"Yes, rather, sir! Thank you!" said Maxton.

Do not miss the concluding instalment of this story next week.

## BEDTIME CORNER

### "What's for supper?"

WHEN Young Rabbit looked out of his hole and saw snow covering the ground for the first time he was very bothered. "What shall we do for supper, Mother?" he cried.

"Follow me, and use your paws," said Mother Rabbit comfortably.

So outside he hopped, followed by the seven other Rabbits who lived in that bank. And she led them to the lee side of the gorse bushes, where, sheltered from the wind, the grass was barely covered with snow.

"Now, scrape, and eat," she commanded. And there was plenty of grass for all.

But the next day it snowed again, and by night the front door holes were blocked with drifts, so they had to use the back bolt holes. But now the snow was too deep to scrape down to the grass.

"What's for supper now, Mother?" asked Young Rabbit.

"Follow me and use your paws," said Mother Rabbit comfortably.

This time she led them to the wood, where many

branches broken by the weight of the snow lay on the ground. And these had juicy bark to gnaw.

But the third day it snowed again; and at night it froze. Luckily one back bolt hole was not blocked, and when they got out the frozen snow was firm to walk upon. But the broken-off branches now had an iron-hard covering

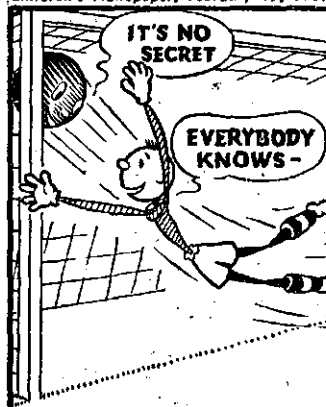
they could not scrape off. "Now what's for supper?" cried Young Rabbit tearfully.

"Follow me, and use your paws," said Mother Rabbit comfortably.

So they followed her to the sheepfold in the shelter of the corn stacks. She took no notice of the shepherd's

lighted lanterns, nor of the soft "baas" of the new lambs and their mothers. Mother Rabbit just pushed through the straw-stuffed hurdle and led them into the outer yard of the sheepfold. And there, on the ground, on the trodden and still soggy straw, they scratched out tasty morsels of turnips the sheep had left.

JANE THORNICROFT



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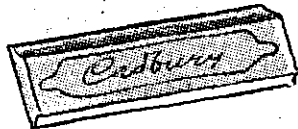
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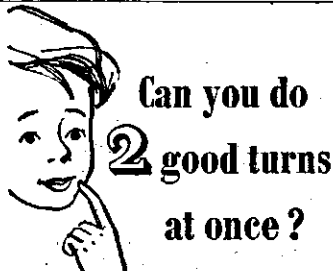
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help unhappy children. Save up these  
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LOWER FORT GARRY, on the  
Red River, 18 miles north  
of Winnipeg, has been presented  
by the Hudson's Bay Company  
to the Canadian people for all  
time.

It is an historic building, for  
one hundred and twenty years  
ago Fort Garry was the farthest  
west in Canada; its solid stone  
store and fur warehouse looked  
out on the far-spreading lands of  
what is now Manitoba. In those  
days the Chippewa Indians were  
masters of the lands across  
which the Hudson's Bay traders  
journeyed, getting furs in ex-  
change for goods which the  
Indians liked to have.

In 1871 the first treaty of peace  
between the Indians and the  
Canadians was signed at Fort  
Garry, and paved the way for  
peace in the Canadian west. To-  
day, the old fort—maintained in  
its original condition by the  
Hudson's Bay Company—is much  
visited by Canadians. Its beauti-  
ful lawns and handsome trees  
are a summer delight, and in  
winter the snow and the floods  
are a reminder of what the  
pioneers suffered to open up  
Canada "from sea to sea."

## SPORTS SHORTS

THE Australian Lawn Tennis  
Championships usually pro-  
vide surprises, and this year was  
no exception. Frank Sedgman,  
the holder, and Art Larsen, USA  
Champion, joint favourites for  
the singles title, were both  
beaten, and the winner was Dick  
Savitt, of America, ranked  
seventh in his own country.

Adrian Quist and John Brom-  
wich, doubles champions since  
1938, were beaten by 23-year-old  
Sedgman and 21-year-old Ken  
McGregor.

In a match played at Graves-  
end recently the final score  
was: Gravesend and Northfleet  
Juniors 39, Gravesend Army  
Cadets 2. It was soccer, not  
Rugby!

A HUGE crowd should be at  
Twickenham on Saturday  
February 24, to greet the French  
international Rugby team. It  
was in 1906 that the first of the  
25 matches against England  
took place, in Paris; but they  
have won only four games—all  
in France. But many people  
think that this year offers them  
a good chance to win their first  
game on English soil.

If Peter May plays for Cam-  
bridge in the Varsity hockey  
match at Beckenham on Feb-  
ruary 24 he will gain his  
third Blue, for he has twice  
played against Oxford at soccer  
and once at cricket. He is the  
present captain of the football  
side and secretary of cricket.

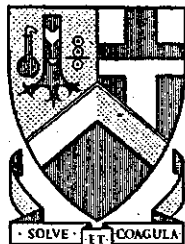
## YOUNG QUIZ—Answers

1. The dense white cloud seen  
over Table Mountain.
2. Lewis Carroll.
3. It is a survival from the days  
when a knight removed his helmet  
to speak to a lady.
4. Mr Winston Churchill.
5. Mrs Fanny Blankers-Koen, the  
famous athlete.
6. Organiser of public entertain-  
ment.
7. Hypocritical show of emotion.
8. Salt.

## CAREERS IN RUBBER

RUBBER is a supremely import-  
ant material nowadays, and  
the National College of Rubber  
Technology, which gives young  
men and women an opportunity  
of entering a great industry, is to  
have a home of its own.

Work has been started on  
its new building, which is next  
to the College's present home,  
the Northern Polytechnic in  
London, and is expected to be  
completed next year. It  
will be the first National  
College in a building built  
specially to its  
needs.



Young people  
entering the  
College from  
school must be  
16 or over, and must have  
obtained the General Certificate  
of Education with two or three  
subjects—Chemistry, Physics, or  
Mathematics at the advanced  
level. They will be trained in the  
principles of rubber manufacture,  
and fitted for technical control,  
or research positions of the  
highest responsibility in the in-  
dustry.

The new College will have  
laboratories for work on rubber  
chemistry, rubber physics, latex,  
physical testing and research;  
engineering shops, and shops for  
rubber and plastics processing  
and cure.

## Gulls with the homing instinct

FOR the past five years two seagulls have spent the summer  
months on the croquet lawns at  
New Plymouth, a seaport in the  
North Island of New Zealand.  
To the players they are known as  
Peter and Colly, and people who  
have returned to New Plymouth  
to find the birds still searching  
the lawns for grubs and titbits  
greet them as old friends.

Croquet players make it a rule  
to wait for the gulls when they  
are exploring part of the lawn  
in the line of play, but if a ball  
should come in their direction  
the birds casually hop to one side.

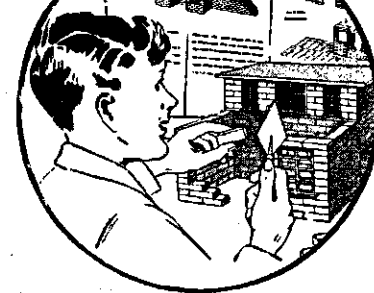
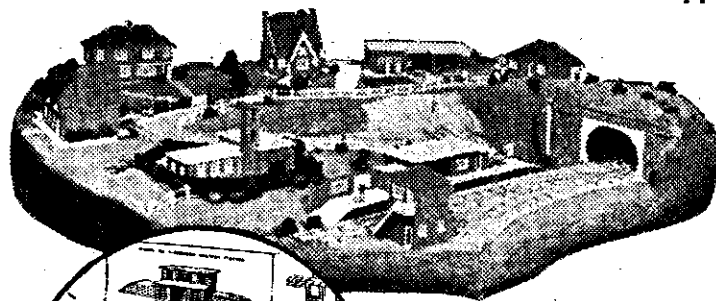
Peter and Colly are very  
jealous of their privileges as un-  
official members of the club. If  
other seagulls attempt to invade  
the lawns they are met with a  
sharp rebuff.

When winter comes they set  
out for sea, but they always  
return when the lawns are re-  
opened for the summer.

## CAN FLOODS BE PREVENTED?

REPRESENTATIVES from 14  
countries in Asia and border-  
ing the Pacific have met in New  
Delhi to discuss the possibility  
of averting the terrible floods  
which each year deprive many  
thousands of people of their  
homes and destroy huge quanti-  
ties of food.

Countries within the Soviet  
Union, Australia, India, Pakistan,  
and the United States were all  
represented, and the conference  
was also attended by experts  
from the Food and Agriculture  
Organisation, the International  
Labour Organisation, Unesco,  
and the World Health Organisa-  
tion.



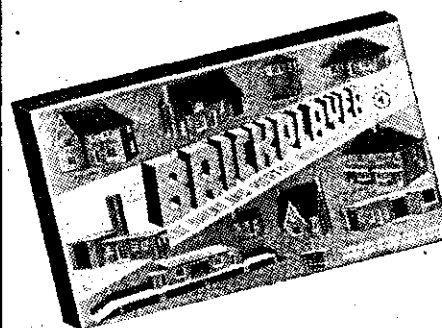
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Mortar Building  
Kit and Accessories

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March 6-31.

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shapes, mortar, roofing, metal windows and doors, plans and  
instruction booklet. All models are architect designed to "O"



gauge scale. Buildings  
can be permanent or  
dismantled by merely  
soaking in water, and  
the bricks used again  
and again.

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cessories are available  
from good toyshops  
and stores.

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Regd.

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where victory or de-  
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skill of the player  
instead of by the  
shake of a dice or by  
the turn of a card.

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"TABLE SOCCER"

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BLOWING . . .  
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BOARD

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and goals. All the  
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ball! Dribbling,  
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saves, injuries, &c.  
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able.

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Walters

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radio set. A real EASTER NOVELTY, GET  
IT NOW.

Post  
etc.  
9d.

## THE BRAN TUB

### Shaggy Dog?

TEACHER was explaining to his class that some flowers have the word "dog" prefixed.

"For example," he said, "there are dog-roses and dog-violets. Can anyone think of another?"

There was silence for a moment, then one boy stood up.

"Yes, sir," he said proudly: "collie-flowers."

### Young idea

DID you know that the children of Ickenham  
Buy lollies and spend the day  
licking 'em?  
When they've emptied the shops  
of all lollipops  
They get fresh supplies from old  
Twickenham.

By eight-year-old John Fox

### Not half!

UNCLE: And how do you like school, Tommy?

Tommy: Well, I half like it, Uncle, and I half don't like it. But mostly I half don't like it.

### Cross into square

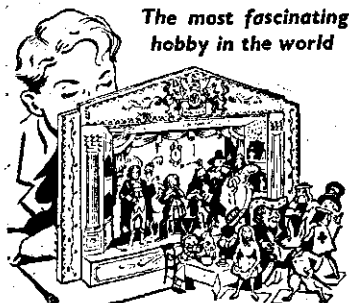
Cut out a cross—with each arm three inches long and one inch wide—in paper or cardboard. In fact, you had better cut out several to allow for experiments.

Then divide it so that the cut pieces can be fitted together to make a square.

Answer next week

## Build and run these MODEL THEATRES

The most fascinating hobby in the world



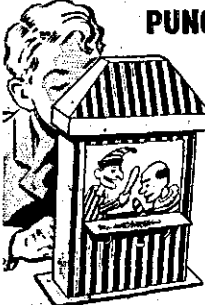
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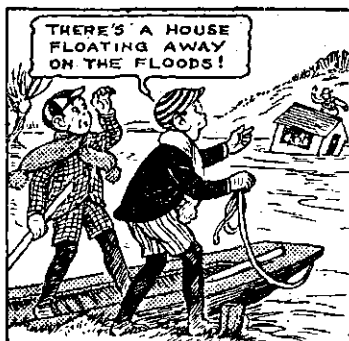


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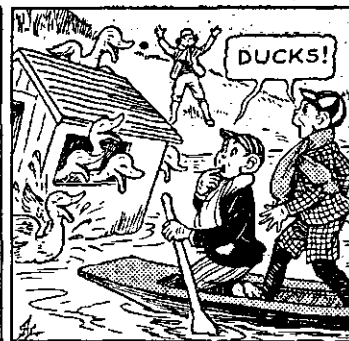
## Jacko and Chimp score ducks—on a wet wicket



"To the rescue," thought our heroes as they saw the house floating away.



They could already see the headlines: "Local boys save family in floods."



But the story, if any, would appear in the Duck-keeper's Gazette!

### Beheaded

WHEN o'er the waves the vessel flies,  
Her mast and sails my whole sustain;  
Behead, though great my length and size,  
I move with swiftness o'er the plain;  
Again behead, come when I will,  
The farmer frets and grumbles still.

Answer next week

### RODDY



"But if the power is cut how will they join it together again?"

### I could sleep on a clothes-line

THE origin of this phrase will come as a surprise to many. In days gone by, tramps and others down on their luck who could not even afford the price of a bed in a common lodging house, actually did sleep on a clothes-line at a cost of one penny a night. The landlord would stretch a line across the room about four to five feet from the ground. The customers leant their backs against the rope with their arms over it and their hands in their pockets. By this means some of their weight was taken off their feet—and in that position they slept!

### Hidden trees

Each line of the rhyme shown below contains the name of a tree.

THE slim enchanting daffodil  
Appears beside the woodland rill,  
The dappled sunshine through the glade  
Figures the ground in light and shade.

A squirrel moves among the trees,  
A bird's first notes float on the breeze.

Answer next week

### Farmer Gray explains

THE Gardener's Friend. "Don't move that old log, Don; a special friend of mine is asleep under there," said Farmer Gray.

"Is it a mouse?" Ann queried. "No, it is a slow worm or blind worm," was the reply.

"I've seen them; they look like snakes, but are neither slow nor blind," Don said. "Quite right, Don; slow worms are actually legless lizards. Their heads are smaller than a snake's; also their eyes are hidden—snakes' eyes are not."

"Why are slow worms friends of yours?" demanded Ann.

"Because they eat a great many small slugs, which are such pests in the garden," the farmer replied.

### Curious

THE office telephone bell rang. "Mr Rogers asked me to phone you and tell you that he is ill and will not be at the office today," said a voice.

"Thank you for the message. I hope it is nothing serious. Who is speaking, please?"

"This is my brother."

### Taking no chances

GROANED a passenger on board a whaler, "I've discovered, alas, I'm no sailor."

If I once get ashore,  
I'll go sailing no more,  
But will travel by train, car, or trailer."

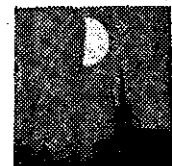
### Why shy?

HORSES shy, yet donkeys do not. The reason for this is because the ancestors of the horse were accustomed to roam the plains, where every bush or shrub might conceal an enemy. They must often have saved their lives by starting quickly back or jumping to one side.

Donkeys, however, are descended from animals that lived in the hills. This accounts for their slowness and surefootedness. Their ancestors were not so liable to surprise attacks; also sudden starts would have been positively dangerous.

### Other worlds

IN the evening Venus, Mars, and Jupiter are in the south-west, and Uranus is in the south-east. In the morning Saturn is in the west. The picture shows the Moon as it may be seen at 5.30 on Wednesday evening, February 14.



## Women Fliers

THE first woman to ascend into the air, it is believed, was Madame Thible, who went up in a balloon at Lyons in 1784.

The first woman to fly in an aeroplane was Mrs Peltier, who flew five hundred feet with M. Delagrangé at Turin on July 8, 1908. In England the first woman to fly was Mrs S. F. Cody, who went up with her husband on August 14, 1909.

### Last week's answers

February Halves	STAB	FEUD
Kemble, Handel,	ARC	ERASE
German, Darwin,	FETID	SEE
Newman, Luther	EE	RISE
Beheading	ESTATE	LYE
Growing, rowing,	B	ANILIE
owing, wing	OIL	OLDER
Jumbled Castles	GROAN	RLS
Coffe, Kenilworth,	SENT	LODE
Rochester, Windsor,		
Carisbrooke,		
Arundel		



CN WRITING TEST 1951

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